Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1825. [NO. 28.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500 (Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - - is	$500
1	do	$300 (Family Coach) - is	300
1	do	$250 (Gig) - - is	250
1	do	$180 (do.) - - is	180
1	do	$130 (do.) - - is	130
2	do	$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) is	200
2	do	$80 (Gig and Sociable) is	160
2	do	$20 (Bedsteads) - is	40
3	do	$14 (a set of Tables) is	42
2	do	$12 (Windsor Chairs) is	24
3	do	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) - is	30
1	do	$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is	8
10	do	$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) - is	60
10	do	$5 (Hats) - - is	50
1	do	$4 (Candlestand) -	4
1	do	$3 (do) - - is	3
20	do	$3 (do) - - is	60
300	do	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - - is	600
431	do	$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - - is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,

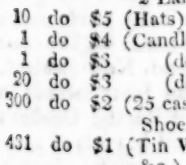
Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.



ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and [illegible] adjoining the Methodist Church.—[illegible] story dwelling-house on Broad-st. [illegible] a few rods north-east from the Court [illegible] with two lots. On the premises are an [illegible] Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn [illegible] every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON

Lincoln Agricultural Society.

AT a meeting and Cattle Show of the Society, at Lincolnton, on the 9th November last, it being the first meeting of the kind held by the Society, and the day very unfavorable, consequently few persons attended;—nevertheless, there were a few articles and animals exhibited, and premiums awarded, as follows:

1st. To Mrs. Catharine Hoyle, for the best piece of domestic Carpeting, a premium of - - - - - $2 00
2d. To Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. for the best Bull Calf, - - - - - 5 00
3d. To Major Lawson Henderson, for the best Mule Colt, - - - - 2 00
4th. To Col. Daniel Hoke, for the best 2 horse plough, - - - - 5 00

The next meeting of the Society, Cattle Show, &c. will be held at Lincolnton, on the second Tuesday in May next. Premiums will be awarded to the best of the following articles, provided the Society adjudge them to be within the regulations observed by the Society, viz:

1. For the best plough, drawn by one horse, - - - - - - $3 00
2. For the best plough, drawn by two horses, - - - - - - 5 00
3. For the best Colt, of the horse or mule kind, not less than six, nor more than 18 months old, - - - - - 5 00
4. For the best Bull, or Heifer Calf, not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old, - - - - - - 3 00
5. For the best Boar, or Sow Pig, not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old, 3 00
6. For a ratio of the greatest quantity and best quality of wool shorn from five sheep, - - - - - - 2 00
7. For the best Cotton Coverlet, and for the best Cotton and Wool Coverlet, each - - - - - - 2 00
8. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 10 yards, - 2 00
9. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards long, nor one yard wide, - - - - - - 2 00
10. For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards in length and one yard wide, - - - - - 2 00
11. For the best piece of plain domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 10 yards; and for the best piece of Twilled Cloth, mixed as above mentioned, and same quantity, each - 2 00

The citizens of Lincoln county, whether belonging to the Society as members or not, will be entitled to compete for the above premiums.

The following persons, being Directors of the Society, are particularly solicited to give their attendance at the next meeting, viz: Lawson Henderson, Daniel Hoke, Bartlet Shipp, Robt. Johnston, Andrew Hoyle, John D. Graham, O. W. Holland, Wm. Johnston, John Coulter, and Wm. J. Wilson. Maj. Lawson Henderson is appointed agent to receive specimens of minerals, fossils, &c. and to correspond with D. Olmstead, State Geologist, at Chapel-Hill, on the subject. Therefore, all persons having any specimens of the kind, are invited to deposit the same with Major Henderson.

By order of the Society,
VARDRY McBEE, *Sec'y.*
March 29, 1825.—3t28.

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

Mississippi.

THIS large, elegant, and well bred young horse, will stand the ensuing season in Mecklenburg county, at the following places, to wit:—at Robert Wilson's, 12 miles above Charlotte, Mondays and Tuesdays; in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Fridays and Saturdays, at Robert I. Dinkin's, 9 miles below Charlotte, on the Old Nation Ford road, public days excepted, when he will be in Charlotte; and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Six Dollars the single leap; Twelve Dollars the season, payable the 1st of January, but to be discharged with ten, if paid within the season; and Fifteen dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but no liability. The season will commence the 10th March and end 15th June.

DESCRIPTION.

MISSISSIPPI is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, near seventeen hands high, five years old this spring, well proportioned, and possessing great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

MISSISSIPPI was got by the celebrated running horse Napoleon, who was got by Skyscraper, who was got by the famous imported horse Dare Devil, and was descended from the great running horse Eclipse. Napoleon's dam was the celebrated mare Slow-and-Easy, who was got by the celebrated horse Baronet, her dam by Cephalus; her gran-dam by Fearnought; Mississippi's dam was got by the celebrated running horse Double-head, who was got by the old sorrel Diomede. Double-head's performance on the Tennessee turf, was unequalled by any horse that ever run in that state, and warrants the assertion of his being a thorough bred horse; her dam was got by the running horse Old Belare, out of a partner and Fearnought mare.

CHALLENGE.

MISSISSIPPI has not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a runner, and of course has nothing to recommend him but his pedigree; but if any person wishes to test that fact, he can out-run any stallion foaled and raised in the state, from one-fourth of a mile to four miles, carrying the weight of his groom and saddle on each, for the amount of his season, or one thousand dollars. WM. HOGAN.
March 1, 1825.—6t31.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*
3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*
3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina.

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court,

Lewis' Adm'rs. vs. John Lewis. } Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina.

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters vs. William Douglass. } Original Attachment, levied on 5 negres, July, Sam, Frank, Jude and Mary.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Chrlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,
Treasurer of the Board Commissioners.
March 18, 1825.—25*

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Beware of a Swindler.

JACOB YOURY, alias Jacob M'Tab, absconded from this place on the 28th ult. leaving behind him many creditors and securities; but we are happy to state, that the loss of each is small, as he was generally suspected before he called a second time. He is six feet or more in height, round shouldered, uncommonly large mouth, and that most generally open; has lost most of his fore teeth, and those that remain are very large; black hair, large black eyes, and has, with the exception of color, considerably the resemblance of an Indian. Says he was wounded in the late war, by a shot in the shin. One of his legs, near the ancle, is almost rotten, no doubt the effect of dissipation. Says he receives a pension from government, and boasts much of his performance in Hoyle's Games. He has been in this place about four months, and has perhaps worked at the carpenter's business about two or three weeks of that time. His dress, when he left here, was a dark cloth coat, (new) light blue cloth pantaloons, new black hat, very small for a man of his size: his other clothes not recollected; but believe he had but few, except those on him.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.
ROBERT M. STERLING.
DAVID PARKS.
THOMAS GILLESPIE.
Charlotte, April 2, 1825.

Palifox,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (ending on the first of August next) at my stable, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents; but will not be liable for any.

JAS. DINKINS.
March 30, 1825.—10t36.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1825.

A.
Rev. A. Anderson,
Joel B. Alexander 2,
Mrs. Jane Alexander,
Charles Alexander 2,
Francis Alexander,
Chas. W. H. Alexander,
Paris Alexander,
John Allen,
Rev. Elisha Askew.

B.
John Barnett 3,
Stephen Bellue,
Joseph Blackwood,
James Boyes,
Moses Beaty 2,
Elizabeth Bently,
John Blair,
John Black,
Samuel Beaty,
Matthew Bain,
Allen Baldwin,
Upton Byram,
George G. Barnett 2,
Joseph Bost,
William Beaty,
Samuel Berryhill.

C.
Jonas Cohen,
William Cox 4,
Erastus Case 3,
Azariah Coburn 3,
Thomas Capps,
Sarah Carson,
Robt. H. Clark,
William Cheaves,
Eiss Elizabeth Cowan,
John Carr,
Jonas Clark,
Isaac Campbell,
William Cook 2,
James Cunningham,
David Cross.

D.
James Dinkins,
John A. Davidson,
William Dodd,
Andrew B. Dunn,
William Deweze,
Robt. W. Duckworth,
James Dunwody,
James Dill,
James Dunn,
John Davis.

E.
John J. Erwin.

F.
William Flinn 3.
Nathan Fitzgerald,
Sarah J. Freeman,
Hugh Forbis.

G.
Rev. Isaac Greer,
Samuel Graham,
James F. Gilmore,
William Goforth,
Thomas Galloway,
Brittain Garret.

H.
Tunis Hood,
Col. Henry Hoover,
Dr. Saml. Henderson,
John Henderson,
Taylor Hutchison,
Daniel Hyams,
Elam Hunter,
Benjamin Hartgrove 3,
Samuel Harris,
John Hayes,
Maj. Thos. Harris,
Alexander Hogan,
James M. Henderson,
Jair Howey,
James Hutchison,
Thomas Houston,
Capt. Hartgrove.

J.
Robt. or Wm. Jamison,
Jacob Julien,
Samuel Jamison.

K.
Mrs. Sarah Kendrick,
James Kirk,
Elizabeth Knox,
Robt. Kirkpatrick,
William A. Karr 2,

L.
William Lees,
Robt. J. A. Lowrie,
John Little,
Miss Lydia M. Lowrie,
David Lawing.

M.
Catharine Martin,
Daniel M'Gill,
Philemon Morris,
Henry Marks,
Dr. Chas. M'Kenzie,
James Montgomery,
Winslow M'Ree,
Benjamin Morrow,
Jas. H. M'Clelland,
Roderick M'Cauly 2,
Samuel Montgomery,
Mr. M'Ginnis,
John M'Quay,
Alexander M'Ree,
Walter & Jas. Miller,
John M'Cord,
J. & S. M'Rum,
Cyrus M'Lure,
John M'Laughlin,
Gen. Michael M'Leary.

N.
Caleb M. Norwood,
James Nowlan,
Jesse C. Neel.

P.
Elisha Perry 2,
Lunsford Paschall,
J. Portrist,
James Porter.

R.
Joseph Reid,
Wm. Redford,
Ezekiel Robinet,
Milas J. Robinson,
Samuel P. Ripley,
John Rodgers,
Reed & Davis.

S
James G. Spears,
Jacob Spain,
Mary Ann Smartt,
Sect'y. Phalanx Lodge,
Jesse Scott,
John Stockinger,
Catharine Shinn,
George W. Spears,
Andrew Springs,
Edward Smith,
Sh'ff. of Mecklenburg,

T.
Balaam Thomas,
Samuel Taylor,
James Torrence 4,
John M. Thomas,
Hyram Turner.

V.
Mrs. Abigail Vail 2.

W.
John Weeks,
Robert Wilson,
A. Wheeler,
Rev. Sam. Williamson,
John Wallace,
Mrs. P. W. Wilson,
Wm. Wilson.

Y.
Jacob Youry.
Alexander B. Yelton.

151 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

$5 Dollars

WILL be given, for the apprehension and delivery of GEORGE W. SPEARS, an indented apprentice, who has again absconded from me, being bound to the Carriage Making Business; and no doubt can be found lurking in the neighborhood of Union Court House, S. C. He is about 20 years of age, short in stature, light eyes, light hair, and of a fresh countenance. His dress, when he went away, was a blue broadcloth coatee, blue pantaloons, a fur hat, and many other articles of clothing not recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail, or deliver him to me in Charlotte, N. C.

I hereby forewarn all pessons from harboring, trusting or employing him, as my determination is to enforce the law against any person so doing. ISAAC SPENCER.
March 26, 1825.—3t28

☞ The editor of the Pioneer, Yorkville, will insert the above advertisement three times, and forward his account for payment.

O Cash! I want you.

THE subscriber will do a few jobs of *House Painting* in Charlotte and its vicinity, during the spring and summer.

WM. H. WRISTON.
April 2, 1825.—3t29.

Look at this, a Moment.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are invited to call and settle their notes and accounts, by paying the cash, as I have commenced working for cash only. I still remain at the same place where I have worked for the last two years, and continue the London and Philadelphia fashions. N. B.—All persons sending apprentices to me with work, are requested to give them an order, as otherwise I shall not do their work. JOHN M. SLAUGHTER.
March 26, 1825.—3t28

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOODY, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The following passage of a letter from England, of recent date, was handed to us yesterday. The writer is a gentleman upon whose testimony reliance may be placed. We believe that the intellectual improvement of which he speaks is owing, in good part, to the diffusion of innumerable periodical publications in which the subjects that he mentions are so keenly and instructively discussed.

Nat. Gazette.

Extract of a letter from England.

"I hardly need to say to you, who hear so much about this country, that you would with difficulty recognize it as the same. The increase of its population, in the manufacturing districts is such, as to present to the eye of the traveller one continued town. As you approach Leeds, Manchester, &c. &c. by night, the scene is wonderfully striking. Numerous manufactories, from six to nine stories high, and presenting sides from one to three hundred windows, all lighted with gas, can be likened to nothing but a general illumination. The industry, the activity of the fixed or moving population, meet you every where: all are employed; and as I passed through some of the largest factories in Manchester, where from three to five hundred of both sexes were employed, I could not help being struck with the cleanliness of their appearance, and their satisfied healthful countenances. What pleased me most was, that upon enquiry, I found the greater part had been educated, principally by means of the Sunday and Lancasterian schools; and that whenever this was the case, their moral character was good.

"What would make the deepest impression upon a person who had been long absent, is the *intellectual* growth of this country. Nothing but personal observation can give you any idea of it. The pen would fail in the attempt to describe it. There is an acuteness and intelligence pervading every class, which is totally at variance with what I saw when last in England. Among the merchants there is a vast improvement—formerly all was trade; morning, noon, and night; now it is confined to the Exchange or counting house. The moment you enter the dwelling, other subjects, and those of the most intellectual kind, employ the attention. Political economy, general policy, poor laws, great national questions, or some interesting literary discussion, are the constant subjects of conversation; and so well are they studied, and ably handled, even by men who seem to be otherwise employed during the day, that unless a person comes with his mind full of matter, he must of necessity hold his tongue."

From the Norfolk Herald.

Having promised to publish the letter of Mr. Kremer in compliance with the request of some of our subscribers, we have accordingly done so. If any thing were wanting to place Mr. K's standing as a public man, below zero, this letter amply supplies it; for, however the enemies of Mr. Clay may boast of the ability with which it was written, and the "damning facts" which it discloses, these considerations can avail but little, against the knowledge the public must have, that the letter was not written by Mr. Kremer; and that, according to his own declaration in presence of Messrs. Brent and Little, of the House of Representatives, it asserts things of Mr. Clay, which Mr. Kremer himself does not believe. The inference, therefore, must of necessity be, that Mr. Kremer throughout the whole of his affair with Mr. Clay, has been used as a mere *instrument* to effect that which those who handle him were ashamed to go about themselves. Indeed, if Mr. Clay had in reality been obnoxious to the serious charges which Mr. Kremer first preferred—which he next declared his willingness to support—which he afterwards refused to support, and which he finally declared he did not believe himself—we say, if Mr. Clay had, in reality, been the vile intriguer his enemies wished to make the people believe he was, how is it that the 99 honorable and intelligent members of Congress should have known nothing of it, and that the discovery should have been made by this one illiterate and humble individual? Is it possible, that among so many honorable, high-minded and talented men as there were in Congress at the time, there could not be found one sufficiently vigilant and knowing to spy out the monstrous mass of corruption? or independent enough to point it out to the people? Was it purposely hid from the wise and the mighty, to be revealed to the ignorant? But Mr. Kremer rather demands our compassion than our reproaches; and however we may censure the *friend* who has volunteered to be his

secretary, for placing him in so awkward and ridiculous a situation before the public, we believe, as respects himself, there will be found at least nine to pity, where there is one to condemn him.

None of the papers have informed us upon what grounds the fourteen Senators opposed the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State; and hence the impression has generally prevailed, that the opposition was altogether of a personal nature, referring to the part which Mr. Clay took in the Presidential election. We have reason to believe, however, that it proceeded from a more elevated motive—and that it was upon *constitutional* grounds entirely, that the nomination was opposed. The question arose upon that provision of the Constitution which declares a member of Congress ineligible to any office which he shall have had an agency in creating. Mr. Clay had no agency in creating the office of Secretary of State, but it might admit of a question, whether his agency in making a vacancy in it, did not amount to the same thing? But for this question, it is probable there would not have been a dissenting voice to his appointment.

Norfolk Herald.

TREATING AT ELECTIONS.

The following remarks, made in the House of Representatives of Maine, in the course of debate on a bill to prevent excess and corruption on days of election, are as applicable to this portion of the Union as that of Maine.

Southern Intel.

Mr. Speaker—I should not rise to trouble this House with any remarks of mine on this subject, were it not for the duty I owe to my constituents and to my own conscience. Sir, it is true that the vice of treating the electors with liquor on election days, by those who wish to be chosen to office, has not yet reached the remote section of the state where I live, and which I have the honor to represent. Neither had I ever heard, nor did I believe it was practiced in this State, till I heard it stated by honorable members on the floor of this House. But, sir, if it is practiced, as has been stated, in most of the populous towns in the state, it cannot be long till it will find its way to the most remote parts of the community, unless the House pass the bill on your honor's table.

We are told, Sir, by some gentlemen in this house, that it will not do to put a stop to this pernicious practice of treating electors on election days, because the people expect it. If this be true, I ask you, Sir, and through you, I ask every honorable member of this House, to pause a moment and consider the effect and inconvenience of such a wicked practice. What, sir, is to become of our free and equal rights in elections? The poor, as well as the just and honorable part of our citizens, will be debarred a seat in this House, and those men, who possess wealth, without honor or principle, and who will distribute the most rum to the electors, will become the representatives of the state. If this bill, as amended, does not pass, what must we expect, in a few years, to see on the floor of this House, but a set of representatives who have procured their election with the contents of the rum barrel? Is there an honorable minded member in this House, who would not feel himself degraded to hold his seat by the paltry bribe of a glass of liquor?

We are told by members on the floor of this House, that they are opposed to the passage of this bill because the practice of treating on election days has not reached the towns they represent, and to give their assent to the bill would be saying to their constituents that they are drunkards. Has this argument any force, and is it founded in justice or principle? I think not; nor ought it to be urged against the passage of this bill as amended. I would ask those gentlemen if any robbery has been committed in the towns they represent. I have heard of none. There has been none in the part of the state in which I live, and perhaps its remote situation and the poverty of the inhabitants would not invite the robber. But, sir, I would ask those gentlemen, if no law existed on the subject and a solitary robbery had been committed in the state, whether they would be afraid to pass a law to punish the robber, because it would be saying to their friends, neighbors and constituents, that *they* were robbers? I would ask, sir, what legislature was ever afraid to pass a law against larceny, robbery, or murder, for fear that he should thereby accuse his constituents of those crimes? And, sir, what are all these crimes combined, compared with the evil effects of intemperance? I wish every member of this House to consider its evil tendency upon society. It robs the mother and her children of bread and clothing. Look through our country and see how many women and children are brought to wretchedness and distress, and how many men are destroyed, by intemperance. I boldly say, sir, that it has caused more individual suffering and wretchedness, more injury to society, than any other crime, nay, than all other crimes combined. In what does gambling, larceny, robbery, and murder generally originate, but intemperance? Sir, if this House refuses to pass the bill, it does not only approve, but indirectly invite and encourage the practice of treating electors on election days. And if such is the opinion of this House, why not pass a law making it incumbent on the candidates for office to distribute, and the electors to partake of spirituous liquors, before they cast their votes? Sir, would any member give his sanction to such a law; if not, why then refuse to pass this bill?

Sir, it was with some pain that I heard another objection made to this bill, in answer to the honorable member from Portland, whose sound and able arguments adduced in support of it did honor both to his head and heart. The objection was, that it will make work for lawyers. I have had some acquaintance with courts, sir, for many years, and can inform that gentleman that nothing furnishes the lawyer with so many clients as the rum bottle. Is not intemperance the cause of most of the assaults and batteries, and other criminal trials, that occupy the attention of our courts? And are not many of the debts that are sued for, contracted at the grog shop? Does not the criminal generally attribute his course of depravity to the exhilarating bowl? But, sir, was this bill brought into the House by a lawyer? No, sir, it was brought forward by an honorable member who is a minister of the gospel, not with the object of filling the court-house with clients for lawyers, but for the purpose of filling our meeting-houses, on the sabbath, with sober minded hearers; and for the good of society, and the honor of this state, I hope the bill will pass.

The following General Order of Commodore Rodgers will, no doubt, have a salutary effect.

GENERAL ORDERS.

United States ship North-Carolina,
Off Cape Henry, Jan. 12, 1825.

Sir: The dissentions and bickerings which have unfortunately existed in the navy, and particularly among the junior officers, for several years past, originating, as it is supposed, in the predominance of habits which have insidiously crept into the service, by the most improper and unjustifiable relaxation of discipline, seem at length to require particular notice.

The prevalence and frequency of fighting and quarrelling among some of the younger officers, and the detestable practice by them and others of fighting duels, defaming each other, and assuming to themselves the right of making the conduct of their equals and superiors topics of conversation and indecorous animadversion, at tavern tables, in stage coaches, steamboats, and other public places, have been carried to such an extent for some time past, as to require a recourse to measures the best calculated to produce immediate reform, and to save the character of the service, as well as their own, from impending ruin and disgrace.

I have, in consequence, to require all officers who are now, or shall hereafter be, placed under my command, to respect and obey, themselves, and to use the utmost vigilance and attention in enforcing in others, their subordinates, due respect and obedience to the laws and regulations made and provided for the government and conduct of all officers and others belonging to the navy of the United States, as I am determined from this date not to permit the slightest violation of such laws and regulations, with which I may become acquainted, to pass unnoticed.

Should disputes unfortunately happen between the officers of this or any other ship of the squadron which I have been appointed to command, they are not on any account to assume to themselves the right of settling such disputes, in any other manner, than by an appeal to the captain of the ship to which they belong, or to myself, if necessary. And I would have it further to be understood, that for a violation of this order, by any officer, I shall not fail to put the laws in force against him to their utmost extent.

JOHN RODGERS,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, and commanding Officer of the U. S. Navy.

Charles W. Morgan, Esq.
Captain of the U. S. Ship North-Carolina.

Letters from Washington of the 10th inform, "that the Senate of the U. States has postponed the consideration of the nomination made by President Monroe, of Colonel Binney, as Navy agent for Boston, till the first Monday of December next;" and add, "that as the term of service of the Agent has expired, this postponement is considered as a virtual negative of the nomination, and the most respectful mode of non-concurring in the nomination of the Ex-President: and that the appointment of the Agent, during the recess of the Senate, devolves of course on President Adams."

Sentiments of Kentucky.—We have on our table not less than a score of letters from various districts of Kentucky, and from gentlemen not only of the first respectability in the state, but well-informed as to public opinion, all of which speak of the election of Mr. Adams as giving general satisfaction to the people.

Nat. Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIVILIZATION IN KENTUCKY.

From a Kentucky paper.

The horrid fate of poor old M'Cormick is of too recent occurrence not to be within the recollection of our readers. The seduction of his daughter by one of the Shields, his recovery of damages at law for the injury, and the murder of M'Cormick, are well known facts. Of this murder, David and Robert Shields were accused, indicted and tried. The proof against them was as strong as the declarations of the lingering, dying, murdered man, with other circumstances, could make it. Yet the ingenuity of counsel found out a loop to hang a doubt upon, and the sophistry of Judge Rowan persuaded them to acquit. At this acquittal the moral feelings of the community revolted. The whole county of Bourbon, where the trial took place, were satisfied of the guilt of the accused, although the jury doubted, and doubting acquitted. The people were incensed at a jury who could be thus deluded, in a high degree; they hung and burnt the jurors in effigy.

The Shieldses were turned loose upon society: but society refused to receive them into its bosom; the common family of man would not acknowledge them as brethren. The slow moving finger of scorn was pointed at them wherever they went. Of David we know nothing since his discharge. Robert prowled about the neighbourhood; he went into the county of Pendleton, and found shelter with a man by the name of Garret. Garret employed him as a distiller. The presence of such a character disturbed the feeling of the neighborhood. Garret was reproached for entertaining him. An effigy of Shields, it is said, was prepared and hung near the door of Garret's still house; upon it was affixed a label, intimating that one who harboured a murderer was no better than the murderer himself. Shields felt the insult; Garret was enraged. They sought for those who had thus held them up to detestation and scorn; they way-laid two men whom they believed had done it.—Shields kept off one, while Garret assailed the other with a club; he being prostrate and disabled, they, or one of them, took vengeance on the other. One, by the name of Webb, was nearly destroyed, his arm was badly broken, and report several times had him dead, whether he finally recovered we are yet to be informed. This happened about three weeks ago.

Garret fled, Shields returned hastily to Bourbon, where his connections still remain, among them a worthy and respectable father. Near where M'Cormick fell is a mill, once owned by him, now by the Shieldses. As Robert passed out of the mill, in company with two of his brothers, just at night, he was shot by an unknown hand. Three balls passed thro' his head, and he died on the spot, escaping the lingering death which M'Cormick suffered. So recent was this after the affair in Pendleton, conjecture turned its eye that way, but suspicion turned on no one, and there was not much inquiry made for the perpetrator, for no one was anxious to punish a deed which so few regretted. It was the last scene, we trust, of a mournful tragedy.

Another case.—Since the above was written, we have been informed of the following:

It will be recollected that a man by the name of John Moore, was indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court, for the murder of his uncle of the same name, in the street in Lexington, in February last. That he was tried and found guilty of manslaughter, and the term of his imprisonment in the penitentiary fixed at ten years. The verdict was set aside because the jury mistook the law which only authorized an imprisonment for six years for manslaughter, and that the court thereupon, on motion of Mr. Barry his counsel, discharged him on the ground that he could not be tried twice for the offence.

We have been informed that he, also, was shot down while hunting racoons a few nights since, in company with his brother, and left dead on the ground. Further particulars we have not heard.

This is exactly the course pursued by uncivilized people. It is the course which the abrogines of this country pursued. If a man was killed, his friends avenged his death by destroying the murderer. What events, what course of policy, what system of measures, what moral influence has brought the country to this condition?

Aquatic Wedding.—On Saturday last, the citizes of Bridgeport, onn the margin of the river, at the mouth of Indian Wheeling creek, were not a little amused at the expense of two lovers, who were determined on committing matrimony but had failed in procuring a marriage license. A wag directed them to a person who, he said, had lately been elected a justice of the peace, but had not yet received a commission, in consequence of which he could not marry people in this state, but that he had ample authority in Virginia. Being near night, no time was lost in finding the person to whom they had been directed, who readily agreed to marry them on the Virginia side of the line. To save the trouble of crossing to the island, it was proposed that they should wade into the river, cross the line, and there perform the ceremony. To this they instantly assented. The people had collected to see the fun, when all repaired to the water's edge. Upon examination of those who professed to know, the state line was discovered to be a short distance from the shore. With a willing step the groom ventured in, accompanied by his loving bride, the attendants, and the 'squire, and *waded into Virginia*, where they found themselves to the depth of three feet in water. After fortifying the muscles of his face in order to prevent an untimely discovery of his assumed authority, the grave justice joined them in the bonds of wedlock. As soon as they regained the shore, the happy pair was greeted by all present. The bride was more than once *saluted* with hisses and India crackers.

[*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

"*High Life among the Coloured Folks.*"

The season of balls and quadrilles is almost over, and at the moment when the warm weather would have terminated the galas among the ebony gentry, the police and its aids have broken in and up their cotillion parties.

Having understood that a brilliant blow-out was in contemplation, and that a great display of black beauty and fashion was expected at their grand saloon in Mulberry street, on Tuesday night, the watch were stationed, and preparations made for an attack. The carriages drove up in quick succession. One or two masters of ceremonies being ready to hand the ladies out—and what with the flambeaux—the bustle and the voices of the managers, ordering the white drivers to turn "de horses head to Pump street," the place was kept quite lively and interesting. About ten o'clock, when the violins and tamborines were at their height, and the ball room trembled with the weight and vibration of the company, in walked the police magistrate, accompanied by some twelve or fourteen watchmen. Many of the ladies fainted, the gentlemen grew pale, and the company, after an application of sal volatile and and burnt feathers, and many ejaculations of O dear!—O la!—many tears, protestations and promises, were gallanted forthwith, to the watch house.

Early next morning, about forty were brought for a hearing. The ladies were dressed in tawdry elegance—Some with "*borrowed robes*," nodding plumes, and spangled petticoats—some had coloured silk pantalets—and a few were accused of using the liquid rouge—but they all appeared jaded, frightened, cold, and hungry. The manager stepped forth with a bold front and confident brow, and made a speech. He desired to know "for what dey disturb peaceable black people cause dey had a party—dey hab rights—dey pay dare money and dey behave as vell as the vite gentlemen vat go to de city hotel—and dey hand de vine and cake about on a vaiter like dem vite folks at de Washington Hall and de Greek ball."

The Magistrate stated that complaints had been made to the grand jury, respecting the riots and nuisances resulting from this ball room, with a request to break it up. It decoyed servants from their employers, and led to bad habits. The managers were bound over, but the ladies and gentlemen were permitted to retire, with suitable admonitions.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 14.

James Monroe, late President of the United States, left the city yesterday, escorted by Major Andrews' Dragoons, and accompanied by the President, the principal officers of the government, and a number of our citizens, who had paid him a visit in the morning, as an evidence of their continued respect, and to bid him farewell. Among the incidents peculiar to our Republic, this, unimportant as it may appear to those at a distance, is not the least interesting. Mr. Monroe, who a short time since was Chief Magistrate of the Union, and who had for eight years past guided the helm of State, was now, under the operation of our laws, retiring from an office second in dignity to none in the world, to mix again with his fellow-citizens, and to become once more one of the people. There was neither pomp nor show on the occasion. He was mounted on horseback, and dressed in his usual plain attire; and as the silent cavalcade passed along, he received and returned the salutations of many who availed themselves of this last opportunity of testifying their regard and esteem for one who had so long, so honorably, and so faithfully served the public.

Nat. Journal.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned, on Monday, to the next term in course, after a fatiguing session of six weeks.

To the facts which we are about to state, we ask the serious attention of our readers, state, and particularly of those who have authority to reform the grievance: The number of cases on the Docket of the Supreme Court, at the commencement of the late term, was *one hundred and sixty-four*.—Of these, with all the labor devoted to the business, but *thirty-eight* were argued and decided—being one-fifth only of the whole number; so that, upon an average, the time for obtaining a decision on an appeal to the Supreme Court, under present circumstances, no matter how urgent, how important, or universal in its operation, must be *five years*—a delay operating to the denial of justice. For this evil there must be a remedy. It ought no longer to be deferred by a mere difference of opinion as to the mode and measure of the remedy. If the Judges of the Supreme Court are not relieved of the duties of Circuit Judges, in part at least, they cannot discharge their higher and more important duty of judging in the last resort, with justice to the parties, to the country, or to themselves.

Salem, (Mass.) March 16.

The Annual March Meeting, for the election of Town Officers, was held at Salem on the 14th inst. The exhibit of Town expenses, for the past year, as published by the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor, shows a gradual diminution of expenses for several years past, and the amount of the last year's expenditure was above $4000 less than that of the preceding year, being only $19,760 77 cts. This important reduction of our expenses, is in a great degree attributable to the improved system which has for several years been in operation for the support of our Poor, and the excellent management of the establishment provided for the asylum of the indigent and infirm. By the statement of the Overseers, it appears that the not expense of the support of the Town Poor, which in some former years has amounted from 10 to $12,000, is now reduced to the trifling sum of $64 and 86 cts.

The rocks, gravel, and labor, furnished from the Alms-house for the Surveyors of the high-ways, amounted to $1547; do. to individuals, $1547; the Pork sold amounted to $886; the Beef to $351; the Oakum to 366; Neat's foot Oil 113; Bones 104; Manufactures 200; Iron and Blacksmithing 107; Herbs and Seeds 142; Vegetables 138; and various other items, making the whole amount credited to the town for labor, manufactures, produce, &c. furnished from the Alms-house establishment, for the year ending the 1st of March, 1825, $9,913 44. The Overseers, in their Report, observe, that—"The Farm, under the superintendance of Mr. Upton, has been improved during the past year much more than in any preceding year since the commencement of the establishment, and generally the concerns of the Alms-house are in a more promising condition than they have been at any former time since the present Board have been entrusted with this department of the economy of the town."

Register.

FROM THE NANTUCKET ENQUIRER.

Who has sailed over 870,000 Miles?

Captain Benjamin Worth sailed from this port in the year 1783, and has continued in various maritime employments till the year 1824, being 41 years; seven only of which he has passed at home. During this period, (34 years,) he has made the following voyages:

One to London; four to the coast of Guinea; five to the Brazils and Africa; eight to the Pacific Ocean; one to the West Indies; one to the Grand Bank; one to the N. W. coast and Canton; in accomplishing which, he has sailed by computation, 879,960 miles! He has passed Cape Horn 16 times; the Cape of Good Hope twice; circumnavigated the globe twice; visited nearly all the ports on the coast of Chili and Peru; the N. W. coast of America, New-Holland, New-Zealand, Canton, and more than forty islands in the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; obtained fifteen thousand barrels of spermaceti oil; and four thousand barrels whale oil—never having had a man killed on board his vessel, nor a bone of one of his men broken by a whale.

This veteran of the sea, who is still vigorous and active, has travelled at the average rate of three miles per hour, night and day, for thirty four years.

THE POWER OF GUNPOWDER.

Lexington, Va. March 18.—The art of blasting rocks, on a large scale, has been brought to great perfection by some workmen in the employment of Messrs. Jordan and Irvine, who are engaged in constructing the upper section of the canal now forming on the margin of James river where it passes through the Blue Ridge. A mass of rocks was fractured to pieces by one blast, a few days ago, which, by the dimensions given, must have weighed 544 tons. The quantity of powder employed was fifty pounds.—The dimensions of the rock were 65 feet long, 11 feet deep and 10 feet broad.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, of the 23d ult. says—"at one o'clock this day, the sun, moon, and stars, were all visible. Some hundreds were *busily engaged star-gazing.*"

A company is forming in France, for the establishment of vessels on the canals and rivers of that country, the wheels or paddles of which are stated to be set in motion by powerful air pumps, the action of which is continued by the action of the paddles.—Great secrecy had been observed as to this invention, but the mode in which the machinery is first set into action is said to be by a powerful wheel almost without friction, which, although capable of producing an impulse equal to a forty horse power, is continued in motion by one person.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1825.

No northern mail was received last week; our columns are consequently barren of intelligence. The mail was probably lodged somewhere between Salisbury and Raleigh, having met with obstacles, no doubt, which "human exertions" could not "overcome."

Considerable snow fell in Lincolnton, on Friday night, the 1st of April; but disappeared soon next morning: it snowed likewise at Salisbury, at the same time. The cold was severe here, for the season; but no snow fell. On Sunday evening, the 3d inst. there was a pretty hard frost; but we believe the damage done was inconsiderable. In some gardens, tender vegetables, such as beans, cucumbers, &c. were killed; in others, nothing was injured. A correspondent in Lincolnton informs us, that the frost was so severe there, that it was feared the fruit was all destroyed.

The amount of taxable property in the state of New-York, is $275,742,636. In 1818, the state tax was *two* mills on a dollar; since that period, it has been reduced to *half* a mill on a dollar, and in a short time the Governor expects there will be no necessity for any general tax. The revenue arising from the canal, will not only relieve the people from a state tax, but will leave a large surplus, after defraying the public expenses, to be appropriated to objects of general and permanent utility. Such are the benefits to be derived from internal improvements: they will cause "the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose," encourage industry and enterprise, by the certainty of reward, accelerate the progress of civilization and refinement, and draw still closer the bonds of society.

Economy is justly ranked among the virtues; wealth cannot be accumulated without it; no great objects of public utility can be accomplished, where that is disregarded; without cherishing it, neither states nor individuals can long prosper. But erroneous ideas, on this subject, are too common; and it is too often confounded with *avarice*, thus being degraded into a vice, instead of exalted to the rank of virtues. Perhaps the following definition of *Economy*, by a distinguished writer, may be serviceable to some of its pretended friends, and impart to them more just notions of its true meaning:

"Economy is equally distant from avarice and profusion. Avarice hoardes, not for the purpose of consuming or reproducing, but for the mere sake of hoarding; it is a kind of instinct, or mechanical impulse, much to the discredit of those in whom it is detected; whereas true economy is the offspring of prudence and sound reason. ******** Economy never consumes without an object; avarice never willingly consumes at all: the one is a sober and rational study, the only one that supplies the means of fulfilling our duties, and being at the same time just and generous; the other, a vile propensity to sacrifice every thing to the sordid consideration of self."

For an illustration of true economy, as it relates to states, we refer to the internal improvemeets in New-York. This single example carries with it stronger conviction, than any definition can do.

Among the toasts drank at Savannah, at the dinner given to Gen. *Lafayette*, we discover some of a decided party character. This, with a solitary exception in South-Carolina, is the only instance we have noticed of party politics being mingled with the respects shown to Lafayette. Respect for the feelings of the General, one would think, would have precluded any thing of this nature; especially as he is the "guest of the nation," not of a party. The impropriety of introducing partizan feelings on such an occasion, must strike every one; and we hope the example which has been set in Georgia, will find no imitators elsewhere.

The *Washington City Gazette*, which, of all the papers opposed to Gen. Jackson, has been the most violent and shameful in its abuse of that distinguished individual, is now his warm eulogist? This same paper, which now exalts General Jackson "above all Greek, above all Roman fame," but a few short months ago, dealt out his daily slanders against the General with all the malignity of a demon; as a specimen, take the following:

"And General Jackson has been called a Republican! He who would hang, and has hung, men without legal authority; imprisoned judges; and talked about cutting off the ears of members of Congress for daring to call his conduct in question.

"Pretty Republicanism! all this. Men who on solemn occasions, can thus sport with common sense, may well join and justify General Jackson in saying that 'names are bubbles.'

"But Gen. Jackson, who, in his conscience, knew and believed that Mr. Lowrie was correct, took a double and a cruel satisfaction. He compelled Mr. Monroe to deny that he had read any letter at all, and yet forced him to agree to the publication of the proof that he had read one to Mr. Lowrie and others. This severity of retaliation corresponds with the savage nature of Gen. Jackson; whilst his effort to misrepresent the plain import of his own words, denotes his want of candor and sincerity."

Gen. Jackson despised this paper, as an enemy; and he will spurn it, as a friend. Praise, from such a source, should be deprecated: it flows from a polluted fountain, and will taint whomsoever it touches. The editor of the Washington Gazette was formerly a *clerk* in the Department of State, and was dismissed by Mr. Adams, for reasons which are too well known to need repetition; hence his *consistency* in one thing,—abuse of his former patron; hence his vile calumnies on Mr. Clay,—recently the object of his highest praise,—because he assisted in the election of Mr. Adams; and hence the reason, why Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun are now taken into favor. He considers these distinguished men as the future rivals of Mr. Adams; and probably they will be: but in such a contest, or in any contest, they would scorn the support of the *Washington City Gazette*.

An editor, who is actuated by purposes so malignant as this editor has shown himself to be—who was at one time the warm admirer of Mr. Adams, and at another, his unrelenting persecutor and calumniator—who recently ransacked the vocabulary of bilingsgate to defame the character of Gen. Jackson, and now bespatters him with his fulsome adulation—who, for two years or more, crowded his columns with libels on the fair fame of Mr. Calhoun, and then, of a sudden, changes his hoarse notes of slander into the dulcet strains of panegyric:—such an editor is unworthy of confidence, and his praise and his censure should alike be disregarded. It is well his vocation should be known, that he may neither injure by his calumnies, nor ruin by his praise.

A Public Dinner was given in the city of New York, on Monday, the 21st ult. in celebration of the late victories and confirmed independence of the South American Republics. We copy the following from the New York Evening Post, in which a long account of the dinner is given: *Carolina Observer.*

Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, being called on for a toast, rose and addressed the President in the following words:

Permit me to observe, Sir, that I deem the honour of being a guest upon this occasion, among one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with my official station. Much has been stated as to revolutions and their happy consequences, in this assembly this evening, but there is another I cannot omit this opportunity to notice, which even a few years back seemed more unlikely and less expected by many than these great changes we are thus happily met to celebrate; and permit me to add, *one* in which the prosperity of both is deeply interested. Need I mention the revolution in sentiment and feelings, which I rejoce to bear my testimony to, as having arisen between our respective governments, which is fast spreading among all classes, and which I earnestly hope may settle down into permanent friendship. It may be asked, what has the growth of good feelings between England and the United States, to do with the celebration of the recent victories which have brought us thus together?—I will not say, go ask at Madrid, at Paris, at Vienna, or at St. Petersburg, though there their importance might be discovered, but I would direct any inquirer to go to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, pass along the Andes, on to Cape Horn, thence from the Oronoco to Colombia—and who are they within these vast limits, that do not see in the friendship of the Lion of Old England and the Eagle of these United States, a shield to guard their struggles for the firm establishment of their independence? Yes, Sir, who does not perceive the force of the observation attributed to Mr. Canning, when adverting to the happy consequences of these good feelings, at a dinner at Liverpool, "Mother and Daughter against the world?"

From whence, sir, has this proud eminence of "Mother and Daughter" arisen, and wherein does it consist?

Certainly not from superior powers of body or mind, or from personal courage, patient endurance of toil, or superiority of climate; no, sir: for who surpasses France in arts, science, and military fame?—what people more endued with chivalrous bravery than the Spaniards?—what people brave death in the field with more unmoved courage than the German?—what Russian ever received his death wound in his back?—What then, sir, is it? Sir, it is in the predominance of religious and commercial liberty. I would just add, that it is my earnest hope that Mother and Daughter may ere long exhibit a perfect example to the new empire in the south, in these fundamental pillars of National Independence, prosperity and glory. With this expression of my feelings upon this glorious occasion, I beg leave to give:

The Mother and Daughter.—Oblivion to the past, with increase and perpetuity of harmony for the future.

The Hon. Mr. Cambreleng made an appropriate reference to the liberal remarks of the British Consul, and gave:

Magna Charta.—The first charter of Human Freedom.

The Hon. Mr. STANLEY, one of the three members of the British Parliament who arrived in this country last season, sailed from N. York for England Thursday week, in one of the Liverpool packets. These gentlemen (says the New-York Statesman) have, we believe, travelled over nearly the whole extent of the U. S. and Canada, and have, at all times, exhibited the temper, feelings, and modest deportment, of gentlemen of cultivated minds, anxious to acquire accurate information of our country, its resources, and of the manners and customs of the people, and they have, on all occasions, received the friendly and polite attentions of our citizens with a correspondent spirit.

The correspondent of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, in giving an account of the assemblage of persons around the Speaker's Chair at the inauguration of Mr. ADAMS on the 4th inst. says—

"Within that little space was concentrated a mass of intellectual strength, calculated, when called into energetic action, to shake this continent from one end to the other, and to cause its motion to be felt throughout the civilized world.—There, within a few feet of each other, stood Adams, and Monroe, and Clay, and Marshall, and Jackson, and Cheves, and Calhoun, and Webster, and Story, and Emmet, and Tazewell, and Wirt. The explosion of a single shell would have created a chasm such as this country would have felt for a century."

Holy Alliance.—The envoy of the emperor of Russia, in congratulating the king of France, on his ascending the throne, received the following reply, which speaks volumes as to the object of this alliance:

"I receive with pleasure the congratulations which you convey to me in the name of the emperor of all the Russias; and you may assure him of the sincerity of the friendship which unites me to him. *I am as much attached as your powerful monarch to the doctrines of the Holy Alliance*, and shall do all that lies in my power to maintain them. Tell him from me, that *as long as he and I continue united*, nothing is to be feared for the tranquility of Europe."

NEW-YORK, MARCH 22.—We understand that several Spaniards have recently arrived here from Cuba, in consequence of the establishment of a military commission in that island, after the plan of those lately formed in Spain, for the detection and punishment of all persons suspected of liberal principles.

By a letter received in this place (says the *Staunton Spectator.*) we learn that the Engineers, selected for the purpose, will commence a survey of the road from Washington city to New-Orleans, along the Atlantic route, in a few days; they will *return* by the middle route, and then survey the route through this valley.

The Post-Master-General has, in consequence of the repeated failure of the mails in this section of the country, taken the contract from the present contractor, and has re-appointed Major JAMES W. JOHNSTON, of this town, on the route between Coeta and Blakely.

Mont. (Ala.) Rep.

Trials, and dismissions of the Judges, are "the order of the day." In Kentucky, the whole bench of the Court of Appeals has been abolished by statute, and a new one erected. But thec ontest is, which is the true Judge? For, both sets of Judges profess to hold courts—to grant licenses, &c. &c. some of the subordinate courts recognized the old Judges as the true Sir Simon Pure—while other courts recognize only the new Judges.

In Pennsylvania, impeachments have been ordered by the House of Assembly against three of their Judges—and the trial of Judge Franklin is now going forward.—In Missouri, the impeachment of Judge Thomas of the Circuit court for the 4th Judicial District is completed—the Senate have found him guilty—and he is accordingly dismissed.—In the youngest state, therefore, in the Union, impeachment is not what ithas been sometimes called "a mere bugbear."

Richmond Compiler.

Lucas' Cabinet Atlas, a series of Maps, comprising the whole globe, and exhibiting in a manner equally comprehensive and minute, its various states and empires, has recently appeared in this country. It is by an American Geographer, who has in person surveyed several of the American States. In addition to the distinctions of empires and nations, you have here the particular delineation of every one of the American States, and of each of the West-India Islands, and the most acute representation hitherto published of the States of South America.

It is rendered complete in a historical point of view, by the ancient maps which are placed in advance of the others. It is rendered interesting in another point of view, by presenting graphical descriptions of the heights of the mountains, and length of the various rivers on the globe. Its execution is excellent, and uncommonly beautiful. Its size renders it an easy and convenient source of reference, and its price, considering the fact, that it contains one hundred and four distinct maps, makes it a most cheap acquisition to a scholar's library.

It is an American work too, and on this account is the more deserving of the patronage of our citizens. It is highly spoken of by the North American Review.

Chas. Courier.

We are authorized to announce HENRY W. CONNER, Esq. as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. S. Caldwell, Mr. *James H. Moore*, to Miss *Keziah Parks.*

On the same evening, by the Rev. Humphry Hunter, Mr. *Joseph Rodgers*, to Miss *Jane Saddler.*

DIED,

In the county of Granville, on the 9th ultimo, the Rev. *William Jean*, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. If the tender assiduities of an affectionate wife; if the prayers of the church: if the anxious solicitude of a numerous circle of christian friends, could have availed, he 'had not died.' But 'my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are my ways your ways, saith the Lord.'

The Rev. William Jean was for many years a zealous and successful preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a circuit preacher, as a presiding elder, and as a supernumerary, his labors were widely diffused through this state and Virginia. As a preacher, he was plain, perspicuous, and energetic. Deeply versed in Bible Divinity, he experienced no difficulty in explaining it to his audience. His heart glowing with zeal for the salvation of his fellow man, he urged the force of religious truths in a manner which his divine master was often pleased to send home to the consciences of his hearers. In his retirement, the characteristics of the christian were displayed in all his intercourse with the world, till a lingering, a painful disease terminated his earthly career. During his long protracted illness, his mind remained unimpaired. His conversation was cheerful, and instructive. His confidence in his Redeemer unshaken; and with a will perfectly resigned, he waited patiently for his blessed master to call him home. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as stars for ever and ever." "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

IMPORTERS of *DRY GOODS*, are now receiving their Spring Supplies, from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.

March 25, 1825. 4t31

David B. Crane & Co.

ARE now receiving their Spring Importation of *HARD-WARE & CUTLERY*, direct from England, comprizing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they will offer at wholesale, to responsible dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1825. 4t31

Peter Ulrick

TENDERS his services to the public generally, as collector of moneys, bonds, notes and accounts. He will also post and note accounts, at the usual rates per centum. He will also attend to crying of sales, hiring of negroes, &c. &c.—As the subscriber intends to devote his time to the above business, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Those who may feel disposed to patronize him in the above business, may rest assured, that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to expedite settlements, and make returns with all possible despatch.

P. S. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. 4t31

Cheap Fresh Goods.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY,

HAVE just received a large and elegant stock of GOODS, comprising almost every article usually kept in the back country stores, together with a number of articles entirely new; which, added to their original stock, will make it, perhaps, equal to any in the place.

They respectfully invite their customers, and the public generally, to call and examine their goods, and hear their prices. They also flatter themselves with the hope, that the generous patronage they have heretofore received, will not be discontinued.

Charlotte, April 5, 1825. 2t29.

Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. SMITH, *Rec. Sec'y.*

April 5, 1825. 3t30

Last Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Kendrick, deceased, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law; those indebted, either by note or book account, will save cost, by making payment on or before the next Superior Court. J. SMITH, *Executor.*

April 5, 1825. 2t29

Valuable Books.

THE following Books, among many others, may be had at this Office, at reduced prices:

Johnson's Works, 12 v.	Davies' do
Smith's Wealth of Nations	Cunningham's do
	Mrs. Trimmer's do
Say's Political Economy	Meikle's Traveller
	Book of Com'n Prayer, elegantly bound
Modern Europe	
Ramsay's U. States	Pocket Bibles
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth	Phillipp's Evidence
	Newland on Contracts
Simond's Switzerland	New-York Digest
Barrington & Beaufoy on the North Pole	Espinasse on Evidence
	Philip on Indigestion
Latrobe's visit to S. Africa	Ewell's Medical Companion
Sketches of Florida	Bell's Operative Surgery
Koster's Travels	
Watson's Philip the 2d and 3d	Simpson's Euclid
	Gibson's Surveying
Marshall's Life Washington	Blair's Lectures
	Ainsworth's Dictionary, and a variety of Latin and English School Books
Public Characters, 1805	
Moore's Works	
Byron's do	
Edwards on the Affections	Morse's Gazetteer
	Joyce's Philosophy
Memoirs of Rev. Andrew Fuller	Jamieson's Logic
	Duncan's do
Life of Calvin	Small books for children
Simeon's Skeletons	
Saurin's Sermons	Quills, &c. &c. &c.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Lincolnton, N. C. 1st April, 1825; some of which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st of July next.

A.
James Altom,
Rev. Daniel Asberry,
Abednego Adams,
Wm. J. Abernathy.

B.
Michael Beam,
Lorin Bates,
John Boyd,
Robert Blackburne,
Robert Barber,
Henry Barkeley 2,
Mrs. Mary Baker,
Benjamin Beal,
Mrs. Catharine Baker,
William Biles,
Mrs. Sarah Barber,
William Bost,
David Bookout,
Tilman Blalock,
Caleb Bradley.

C.
Reuben Copelan.
Clerk Superior Court,
Abram Cook,
Wm. Crowder,
Jeptha Clark 2,
D. Clayton,
Samuel Collins,
David Castner,
John Carpenter,
Harvey Carrier 2.

D.
Elisha Dyer,
George Deal,
William Deal,
Esther Davis,
Arch'd. Dellingham.

E.
Charles Edwards.

F.
Rev. Josiah Freeman,
John Ford,
Samuel Franklin,
William Fish,
Thomas Ferguson.

G.
John Garner,
Nelson Gutry,
William Gibbs,
John Grisse.

H.
Joseph Huit,
Wilie Harriss,
Wm. Henderson,
John Hovis, sen'r.
George Herman,
John Harman,
Elizabeth Henkle,
Robert Hoskins,
Peter Houser,
Henry Hoyle,
Reuben Hamilton,
Margaret Hudson,
John Houser,
Romanly Hart.

J.
Mrs. Nancy J. Johnston,
Martin Isahour,
Drury Jenkins,
David Jenkins,
William Jones,
Henry Jones.

K.
George Kerd,
Andrew Killian,
Mrs. Agnes Kembrale,
Enoch Kelly,

L.
Jacob Leonard,
William Lee,
Elijah Lewis,
John Lin,
John Long,
Jacob Longcreer.

M.
Henry Meccelroy 2,
Marmduke Maples 2,
Alexander M'Lean,
Frederick Moose,
John Murphy,
Edward M'Graph 2,
Christian Moony,
James M'Collister,
A. H. M'Kee,
Rev. Daniel Moser,
B. M'Gee.

O.
John Oats, jr.

P.
John Phifer,
Ady Parker,
Robert Patterson,
Daniel Propst.

R.
Paul A. Reece,
Charles Reggens,
Stephen Reed,
Gideon Robinson,
David Robinson,
John Rees.

S.
Patrick J. Sparrow,
John Saddler,
Abel H. Shuford,
John Shrum,
John Sitles,
Henry Sellers,
John Stamey,
John Segman,
Enos Sherrill,
Solomon Skell.

T.
William Thompson,
Valentine Taylor,
John Thompson,
West Truit,
David Thornburg,
Miss Sophia Tucker,
John F. Tompkies,
James Taylor.

W.
Jacob Wise,
Hastings Ward,
John Whitener,
George White,
Joshua Wilson,
Isham White,
George Wilfong,
James Wilson,
Robert Wilson,
William Wilson,
Frederick Williams,
John Whitesides,
James Wray,
Samuel Wells,
James Witherspoon,
Isaac Wills.

Y.
Edmund Young,
George Yunt,
Mrs. Ann Yunt.

3t30 D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

Constables' Executions,

For sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

THE LOSS OF FRIENDS.

Friend after friend departs,
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end;
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying, none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,—
Beyond the reign of death,—
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath;
Nor life-affections' transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

There is a world above
Where parting is unknown;
A long eternity of love
Form'd for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere.

Thus star by star declines,
'Till all are past away:
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day:
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in Heaven's own light.

MONTGOMERY.

From a London Paper.

GRAMMATICAL TAUTOLOGY.

I'll prove the word that I have made my theme,
Is that that may be doubled without blame;
And that that *that*, thus trebled, I may use,
And that that *that* that critics may abuse—
May be correct. Farther—the dons to bother;
Five *thats* may closely follow one another!
For be it known that we may safely write,
Or say that that *that* that that man writ was right;
Nay, e'en, that that *that* that *that* that follow'd
Through six repeats, the Grammar's rule has hallow'd;
And that that *that* (that *that* that *that* began)
Repeated seven times is right—Deny't who can.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.

From Cooper's new work—Lionel Lincoln.

[Lionel is a Major in the British service, but a Bostonian by birth. The battle is seen from Copp's hill, which he had ascended with Generals Clinton and Burgoyne, of the British army.]

The whole scene now lay before them. Nearly in their front was the village of Charlestown with its deserted streets and silent roofs, looking like a place of the dead; or, if the signs of life were visible within its open avenues, was merely some figure moving swiftly in the solitude like one who hastened to quit the devoted spot. On the opposite point of the south-eastern face of the peninsula, and at the distance of a thousand yards, the ground was already covered by masses of human beings, in scarlet, with their arms glittering in a noon day sun. Between the two, though in the more immediate vicinity of the silent town, the rounded ridge already described, rose abruptly from a flat that was bounded by the water, until, having attained an elevation of some fifty or sixty feet, it swelled gradually to the little crest where was planted the humble object that had occasioned all this commotion. The meadows, on the right, were still peaceful and smiling as in the most quiet days of the province, though the excited fancy of Lionel imagined that a sullen stillness lingered about the neglected Kilns in their front, and over the whole landscape, that was in gloomy consonance with the approaching scene. Far on the left, across the waters of the Charles, the American camp had poured fourth its thousands to the hill; and the whole population of the country for many miles inland, had gathered to a point, to witness a struggle charged with the fate of their nation. Beacon hill rose from out the appalling silence of the town of Boston, like a pyramid of living faces, with every eye fixed on the fatal point, and men hung along the yards of the shipping, or were suspened on cornices, cupolas and steepies, in thoughtless security, while every other sense was lost in the absorbing interest of the sight. The vessels of war had hauled deeper into the rivers, or more properly those narrow arms of the sea which formed the peninsula, and sent their iron missiles with unweared industry across the low passage which alone opened the means of communication between the self-devoted yeomen on the hill, and their distant countrymen. While battalion landed after battalion on the point, canon-balls from the battery of Copps, and the vessels of war, were glancing up the natural glacis that surrounded the redoubt, burying themselves in its earthern parapet, or plunging with violence into the deserted sides of the loftier height which lay a few hundred yards in its rear; and the black and smoky bombs appeared to hover above the spot, as if pausing to select the places in which to plant their deadly combustibles.

Notwithstanding these appalling preparations, and ceaseless annoyances, throughout that long and anxious morning, the stout husbandmen on the hill never ceased their steady efforts to maintain, to the utmost extremity, the post they had so daringly assumed. In vain the English exhausted every means to disturb their stubborn foes; the pick, the shovel, and the spade continued to perform their offices, and mound rose after mound, amidst the din and danger of the cannonade, steadily, and as well as if the fanciful conceits of Job Pray embraced their real objects, and the labourers were employed in the peaceful pursuits of their ordinary lives. This firmness, however, was not like the proud front which high training can impart to the most common mind; for ignorant of the glare of military show, in the simple and rude vestments of their calling, armed with such weapons as they had seized from the hooks above their own mantles, and without even a banner to wave its cheering folds above their heads, they stood, sustained only by the righteousness of their cause, and those deep moral principles which they had received from their fathers, and which they intended this day should show, were to be transmitted untarnished to their children. It was afterwards known that they endured their labours and their dangers even in want of that sustenance which is so essential to support animal spirits in moments of calmness and ease; while their enemies, on the point, awaiting the arrival of their latest bands, were securely devouring a meal which to hundreds amongst them proved to be their last. The fatal instant now seemed approaching. A general movement was seen among the battalions of the British, who began to spread along the shore, under cover of the brow of the hill—the lingering boats having arrived with the rear of their detachments—and officers hurried from regiment to regiment with the final mandates of their chief. At this moment a body of Americans appeared on the crown of Bunker-hill, and descending swiftly by the road, disappeared in the meadows to the left of their own redoubt.

The Americans had made a show, in the course of that fearful morning, of returning the fire of their enemies, by throwing a few shot from their light field-pieces, as if in mockery of the tremendous cannonade which they sustained. But as the moment of severest trial approached, the same awful stillness which had settled upon the deserted streets of Charlestown, hovered around the redoubt. On the meadows, to its left, the recently arrived bands hastily threw the rails of two fences into one, and covering the whole with the mown grass that surrounded them, they posted themselves along the frail defence, which answered no better purpose than to conceal their weakness from their adversaries. Behind this characteristick rampart, several bodies of husbandmen from the neighbouring provinces of New-Hampshire and Connecticut, lay on their arms, in sullen expectation. Their line extended from the shore to the base of the ridge, where it terminated several hundred feet behind the works; leaving a wide opening in a diagonal direction, between the fence and an earthen breast work, which ran a short distance down the declivity of the hill, from the north-eastern angle of the redoubt. A few hundred yards in the rear of this rude disposition, the naked crest of Bunker-hill rose unoccupied, and undefended, and the streams of the Charles and the Mystick sweeping around its base, approached so near each other as to blend the sounds of their rippling. It was across this low and narrow isthmus, that the royal frigates poured a stream of fire, that never ceased, while around it hovered the numerous parties of the undisciplined Americans hesitating to attempt the dangerous passage.

In this manner Gage had, in a great degree, surrounded the devoted peninsula with his power; and the bold men who had so daringly planted themselves under the muzzles of his cannon, were left, as already stated, unsupported, without nourishment, and with weapons from their own gun hooks, singly to maintain the honour of their nation. Including men of all ages and conditions, there might have been two thousand of them; but as the day advanced, small bodies of their countrymen, taking counsel of their feelings, and animated by the example of the old Partisan of the Woods, who crossed and re-crossed the neck, loudly scoffing at the danger, broke through the fire of the shipping, in time to join in the closing and bloody business of the hour.

On the other hand, Howe led more than an equal number of the chosen troops of his Prince; and as boats continued to ply between the two peninsulas throughout the afternoon, the relative disparity continued undiminished to the end of the struggle. It was at this point in our narrative that, deeming himself sufficiently strong to force the defences of his despised foes, the arrangements preparatory to such an undertaking were made in full view of the excited spectators. Notwithstanding the security with which the English general marshalled his warriours, he felt that the approaching contest would be a battle of no common incidents. The eyes of tens of thousands were fastened on his movements, and the occasion demanded the richest display of the pageantry of war.

The troops formed with beautiful accuracy, and the columns moved steadily along the shore, and took their assigned stations under cover of the brow of the eminence. Their force was in some measure divided; one moiety attempting the toilsome ascent of the hill and the other moving along the beach, or in the orchards of the more level ground, towards the husbandmen on the meadows. The latter soon disappeared behind some fruit trees and brick-kilns just mentioned. The advance of the royal columns up the ascent was slow and measured, giving time to their field guns to add their efforts to the uproar of the cannonade, which broke out with new fury as the battalions prepared to march. When each column arrived at the allotted point, it spread the gallant array of its glittering warriours under a bright sun.

'It is a glorious spectacle,' murmured the graceful chieftain by the side of Lionel, keenly alive to all the poetry of his alluring profession; how exceeding soldier like! and with what accuracy his "first arm ascends the hill, towards his enemy!"

The intensity of his feelings prevented Major Lincoln from replying, and the other soon forgot that he had spoken, in the overwhelming anxiety of the moment. The advance of the British line, so beautiful and slow, resembled rather the ordered steadiness of a drill than an approach to a deadly struggle. Their standards fluttered proudly above them, and there were moments when the wild musick of their bands was heard rising on the air, and tempering the ruder sounds of the artillery. The young and thoughtless in their ranks turned their faces backwards, and smiled exultingly, as they beheld steeples, roofs, masts, and heights, teeming with their thousands of eyes bent on the show of their bright array. As the British lines moved in open view of the little redoubt, and began slowly to gather around its different faces, gun after gun became silent, and the curious artillerist or tired seaman, lay extended on his heated piece gazing in mute wonder at the spectacle. There was just then a minute when the roar of the cannonade seemed passing away like the rumbling of distant thunder.

'They will not fight, Lincoln,' said the animated leader at the side of Lionel—'the military front of Howe has chilled the hearts of the knaves, and our victory will be bloodless?'

'We shall see, sir—we shall see!,

These words were barely uttered, when, platoon after platoon among the British, delivered its fire, the blaze of musketry flashing swiftly around the brow of the hill, and was immediately followed by heavy volleys that ascended from the orchard. Still no answering sound was heard from the Americans, and the royal troops were soon lost to the eye as they slowly marched into the white cloud which their own fire had alone created.

'They are cowed, by heavens—the dogs are cowed!' once more cried the gay companion of Lionel, 'and Howe is within two hundred feet of them, unharmed!'

At that instant a sheet of flame glanced through the smoke, like lightning playing in a cloud, while at one report a thousand muskets were added to the uproar. It was not altogether fancy which led Lionel to imagine that he saw the smoky canopy of the hill to wave as the trained warriours it enveloped faltered before this close and appalling discharge; but in another instant the stimulating war cry, and the loud shouts of the combatants were borne across the strait to his ears, even amid the horrid din of the combat. Ten breathless minutes flew by like a moment of time, and the bewildered spectators on Copp's were still gazing intently on the scene, when a voice was raised among them, shouting—

'Hurrah! let the rake-hellies go up to Breed's; the people will teach 'em the law!'

'Throw the rebel scoundrel from the hill! blow him from the muzzle of a gun!' cried twenty soldiers in a breath.

'Hold!' exclaimed Lionel—'tis a simpleton, an idiot, a fool!'

But the angry and savage murmurs as quickly subsided, and were lost in other feelings, as the bright red lines of the royal troops were seen issuing from the smoke, waving and recoiling before the still vivid fire of their enemies.

'Ha!' said Burgoyne—'tis some feint to draw the rebels from their hold!'

''Tis a palpable and disgraceful retreat!' muttered the stern warriour nigh him, whose truer eye detected at a glance the discomfiture of the assailants—''Tis another base retreat before the rebels!'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

As an instance of the effects of imprisonment for debt, the following article is copied from a work lately published by S. G. Woodworth, of New-York.

Some years since, a young man by the name of Brown, was cast into prison in this city for debt. His manners were interesting. His fine dark eyes beamed so much intelligence, his lively countenance expressed so much ingenuousness, that I was induced, contrary to my usual rule, to seek his acquaintance. Companions in misery, we soon became attached to each other.

Brown was informed that one of his creditors would not consent to his discharge; that he had abused him very much, (as is usual in such cases) and made a solemn oath to keep him in jail *"till he rotted."* I watched Brown's countenance when he received this information; and, whether it was fancy or not, I cannot say, but I thought I saw the cheering spirit of hope in that moment desert him forever.

Nothing gave Brown pleasure but the daily visits of his amiable wife. By the help of a kind relation, she was able ta give him soup, wine and fruit, and every day, clear or stormy, she visited the prison to cheer the drooping spirits of her husband. She was uncommonly pretty. She seemed an angel, administering consolation to a man about to converse with angels. One day passed the hour of one o'clock, and she came not.—Brown was uneasy.—Two, three, and four passed, and she did not appear. Brown was distracted. A messenger arrived,—Mrs. Brown was very dangerously ill, and supposed to be dying in a convulsive fit. As soon as Brown had received this intelligence, he darted to the door with the rapidity of lightning. The inner door was open; and the jailer who had just let some one in, was closing it as Brown passed violently through. The jailer knocked him down with a massy iron key which he held in his hand; and Brown was carried back lifeless, and covered with blood, to his cell.

Mrs. Brown died—and her husband was deprived even of the privilege of closing her eyes. He lingered for some time, till at last, he called me one day, and gazing on me, while a faint smile played upon his lips, he said, "he believed death was more kind than his creditors." After a few convulsive struggles he expired.

MORAL.

SELECTED.

Some Christians seem to view the Almighty as encircled with no attribute but his sovereignty. God, in establishing his moral government, might indeed have acted *solely* by his sovereignty. He might have pleaded no other reason for our allegiance but his absolute dominion. He might have governed arbitrarily, without explaning the nature of his requisition: He might have reigned over us as a king, without the offer of remuneration. Instead of this, while he maintains his entire title to our obedience, he mitigates the austerity of command by the invitations of his kindness, and softens the rigour of authority by the allurement of his promises. In holding out menaces to deter us from disobedience, he balances them with the offered plenitude of our own felicity, and thus instead of terrifying, attracts us to obedience. If he threatens,—it is that by intimidating he may be spared the necessity of punishing; if he promises—it is that we may perceive our happiness to be bound up with our obedience. Thus his goodness invites us to a compliance, which his sovereignty might have demanded on the single ground that it was his due. Whereas he seems almost to wave our duty as a claim, as if to afford us the merit of a voluntary obedience; though the very will to obey is his gift, he promises to accept it as if it were our own act. He first inspires the desire, and then rewards it. Thus his power, if we may hazard the expression, gives place to his goodness, and he presses us by tenderness almost more than he constrains us by authority. He even condescends to make our happiness no less a motive for our duty than his injunctions; hear his affectionate apostrophe—"Oh that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments, then had thy peace been as a river!"

It was that his goodness might have the precedency of his Omnipotence, that he vouchsafed to give the Law in the shape of a covenant. He stooped to enter into a sort of reciprocal engagment with his creatures,—he condescended to stipulate with the work of his hands! But the consummation of his goodness was reserved for his work of Redemption. Here he not only performed the office, but assumed the name of Love; a name with which, notwithstanding all his preceding wonders of Providence and Grace, he was never invested till after the completion of this last, greatest act:—an act towards his pardoned rebels, not only of indemnity but promotion;—an act which the angels desire to scrutinize, and which man will never fully comprehend till he enters on that beatitude to which it has introduced him.

EXTRACT.

Had we no other monition—had the voice of the Deity been silent, the immortal destiny of man would testify itself in his sufferings. Why do we suffer? Why are our natural hopes frustrated, our best founded expectations deceived? Why should the mother, as she hangs over her infant, anticipating the lapse of time, and already beholding him a youth—a man—in his turn her protector, and requiting those anxious cares which she now lavishes upon him; why should death, or worse than death, filial ingratitude, disappoint hereafter those fond expectations? Why should the dreams of youth be only dreams? Why should disappointment so often blight the hope that nature inspires? And why should nature have given to us that beautiful faculty, which like Noah's dove vainly searches for a resting place? Is it not that the fond expecting heart, allowed to flutter for a time over the expanse of terrestrial joys, may, through disappointment and suffering, at last be prevailed upon to return to that ark of refuge, where alone it can repose in security? The mere moralist believes that such may be the case. But the Christian knows it. He who cannot deceive, has called to his compassionate arms the sorrowful and the unfortunate—'Come unto me,' says he, 'all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' He too has told us, that those who mourn are blessed, for they shall be comforted. Too surely, indeed, has he prophesied to us, that in the world we shall have tribulation—but still we are to be of good cheer.

Though the favor and applause of men may gratify vanity, and promote pecuniary interest for a few years, yet of how little value will they appear at the close of life? Men know but little of each other's real character and merit, and frequently err by undervaluing and overvaluing them. They have often lavished fame and glory on the undeserving, and denied them, at least during life, to their greatest benefactors.

Men are so apt to envey, to err, and to be ungrateful, that a wise man will take care, if possible not to let the fabric of his happiness rest on a pillar so tottering as the people's favor. He will endeavor to do good and to act reasonably, and leave popularity to follow her own caprice, and not let it be said of him, that his health and happiness depend on applause or the want of it.

If a great deal of knowledge is not capable of making a man wise, it has a tendency to make him vain and arrogant.

A firm belief in a future state is a great consolation to a good man. It is the balsam, that cures all his miseries in this life.